

FIG.1

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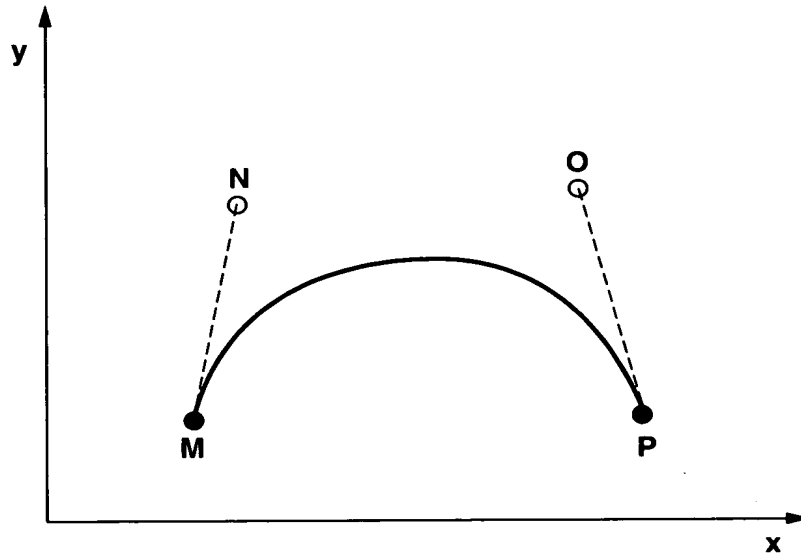


FIG.2

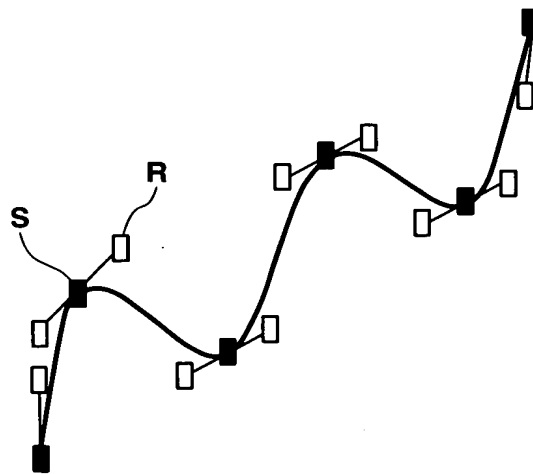


FIG.3

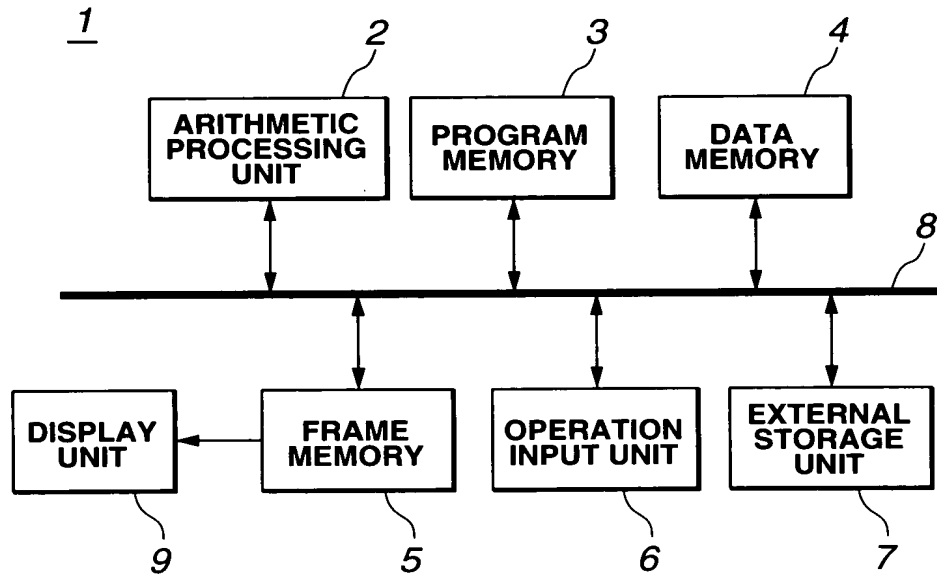


FIG.4

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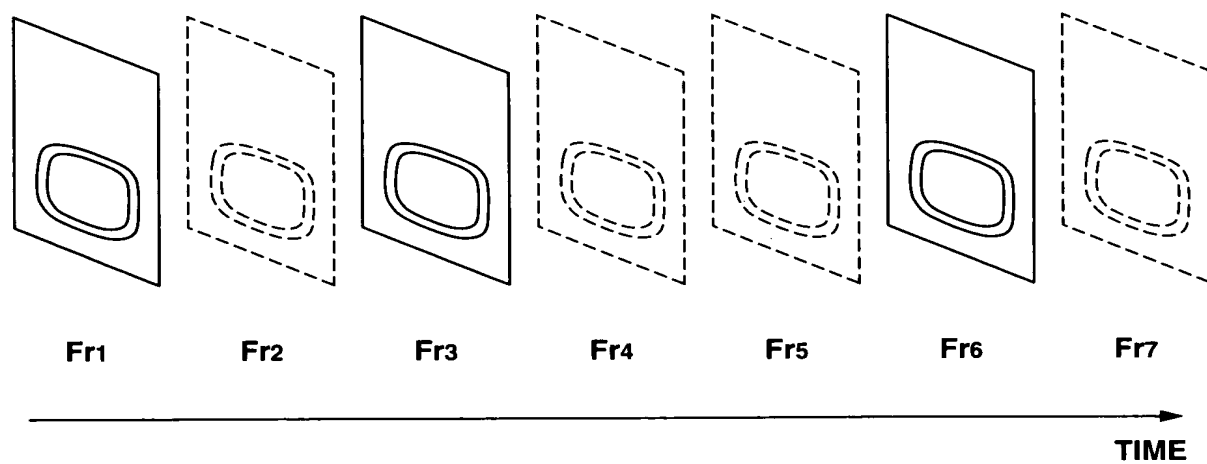
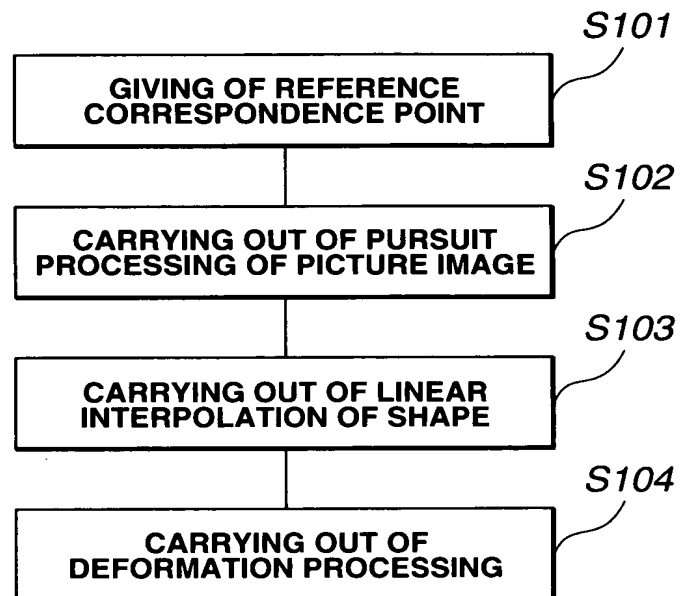


FIG.5

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**FIG.6**

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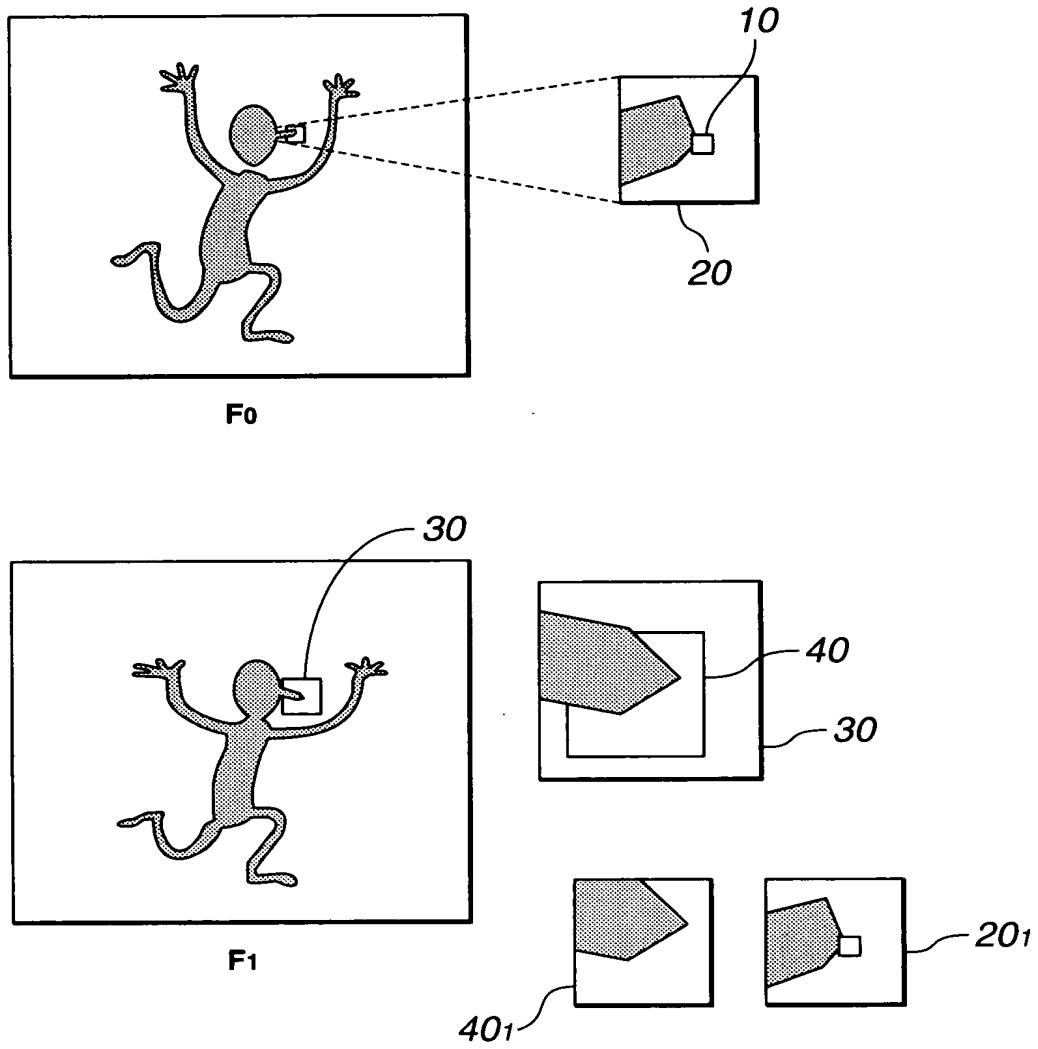


FIG.7

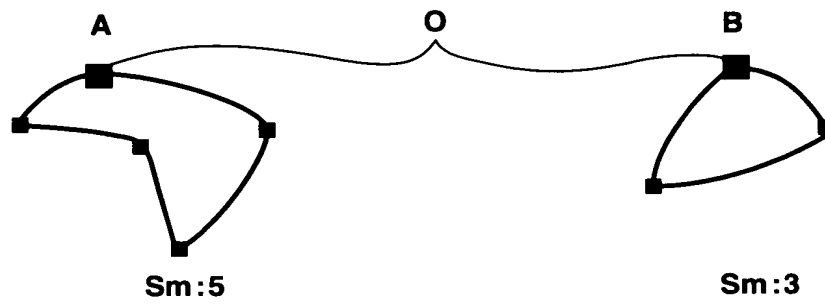


FIG.8

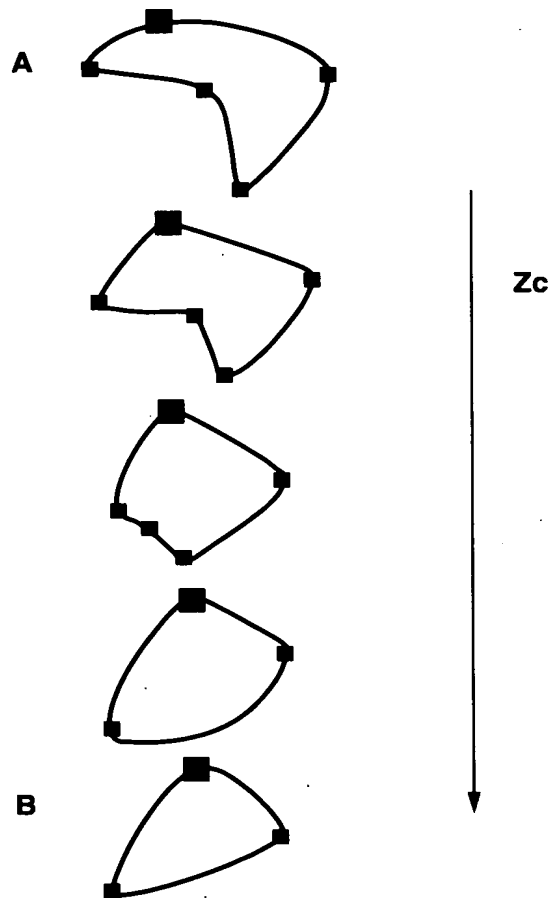


FIG.9

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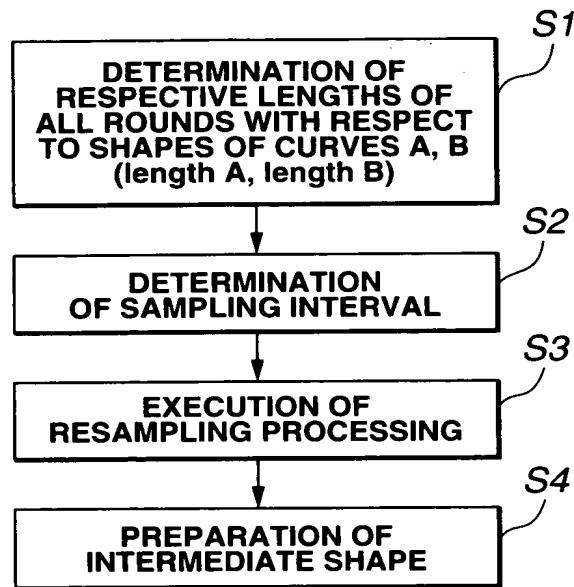


FIG.10

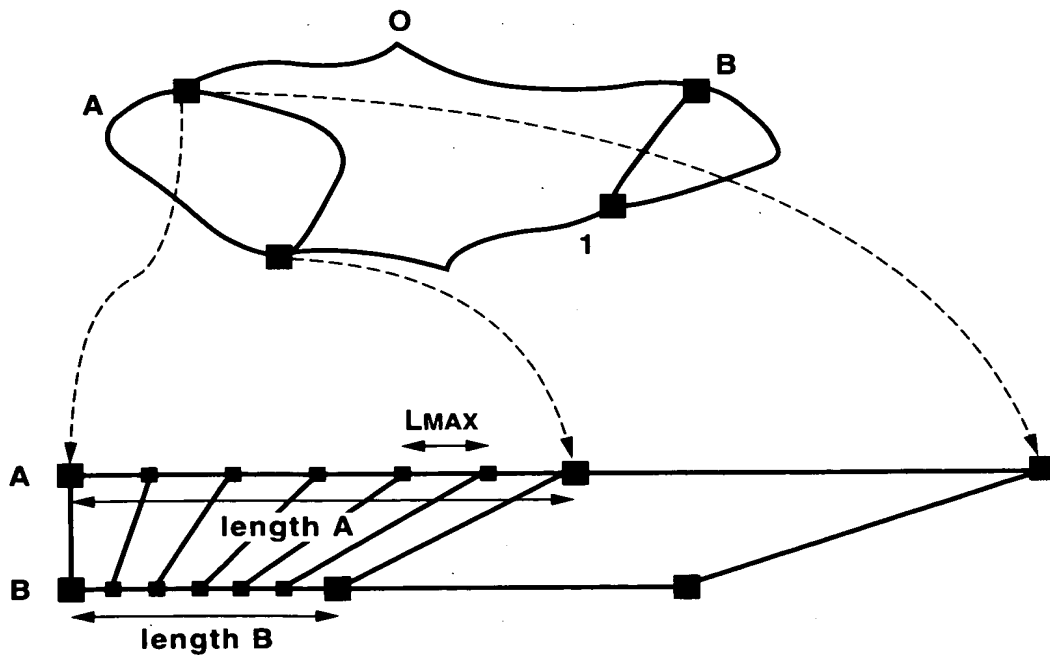


FIG.11

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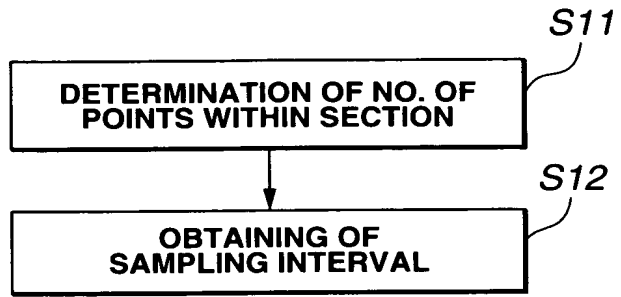


FIG.12

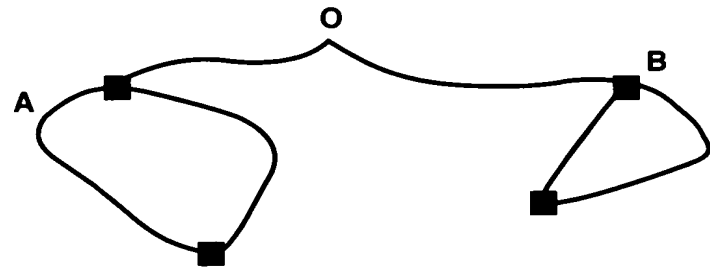


FIG.13

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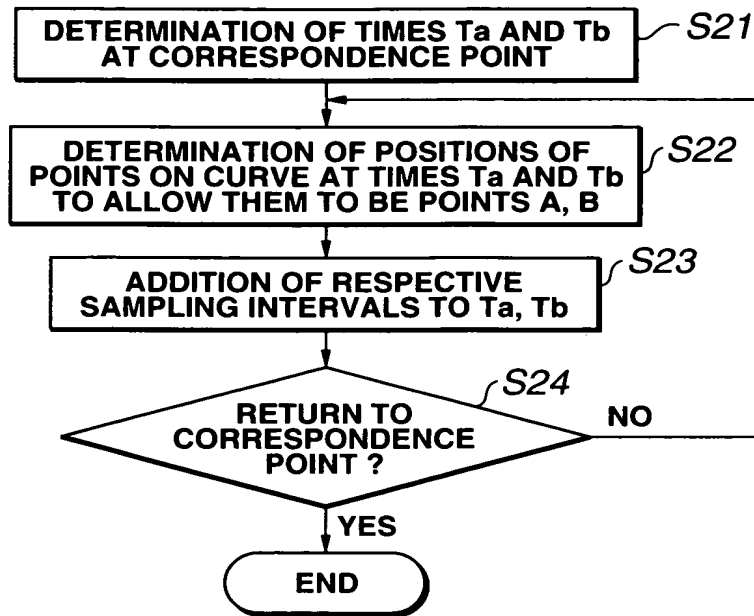


FIG.14

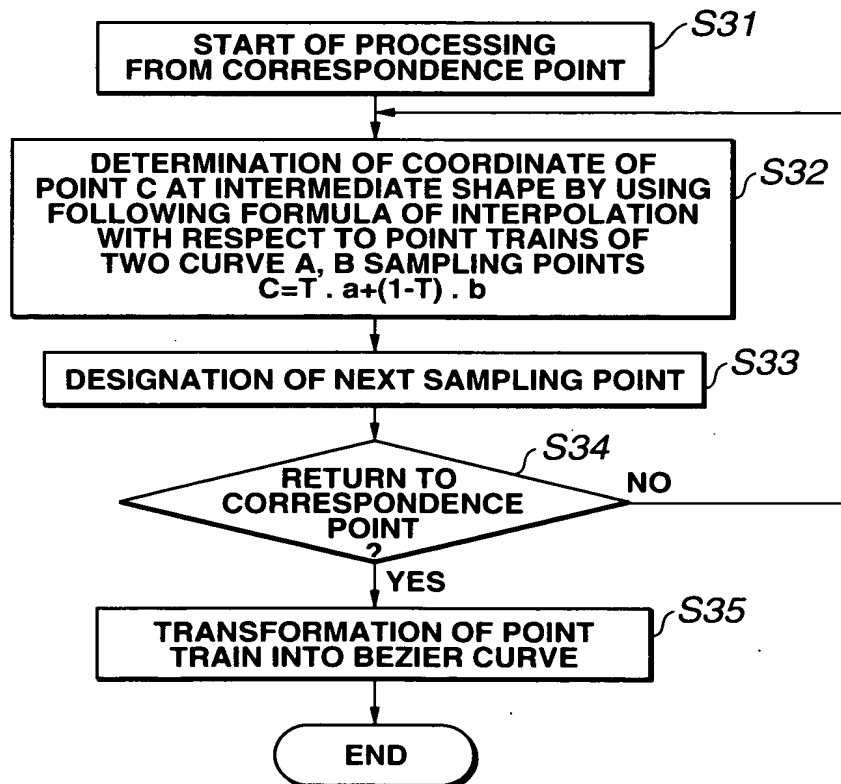
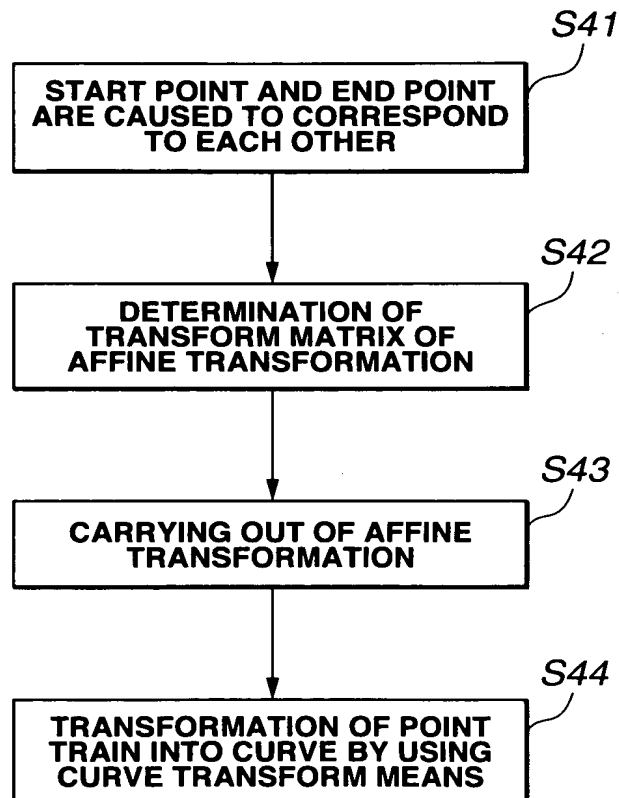


FIG.15

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**FIG.16**

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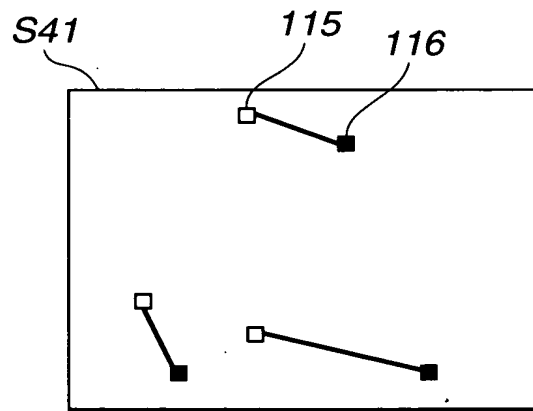
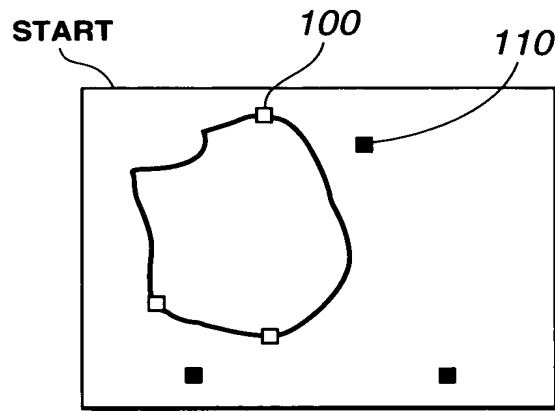
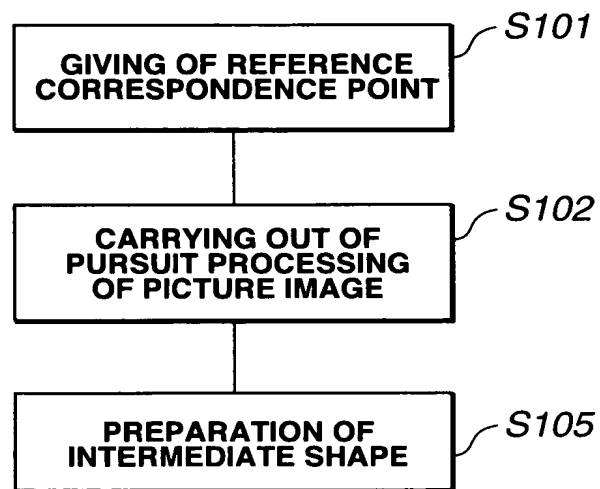


FIG.17

The diagram shows a square environment with three square goals. One goal is at the bottom-left, another at the top-right, and a third at the bottom-right. A path is drawn starting from the bottom-left goal, moving vertically upwards, then horizontally to the right, and finally following a jagged, zig-zag path to the top-right goal. The bottom-right goal is isolated and has no path leading to it.

FIG.18

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**FIG.19**

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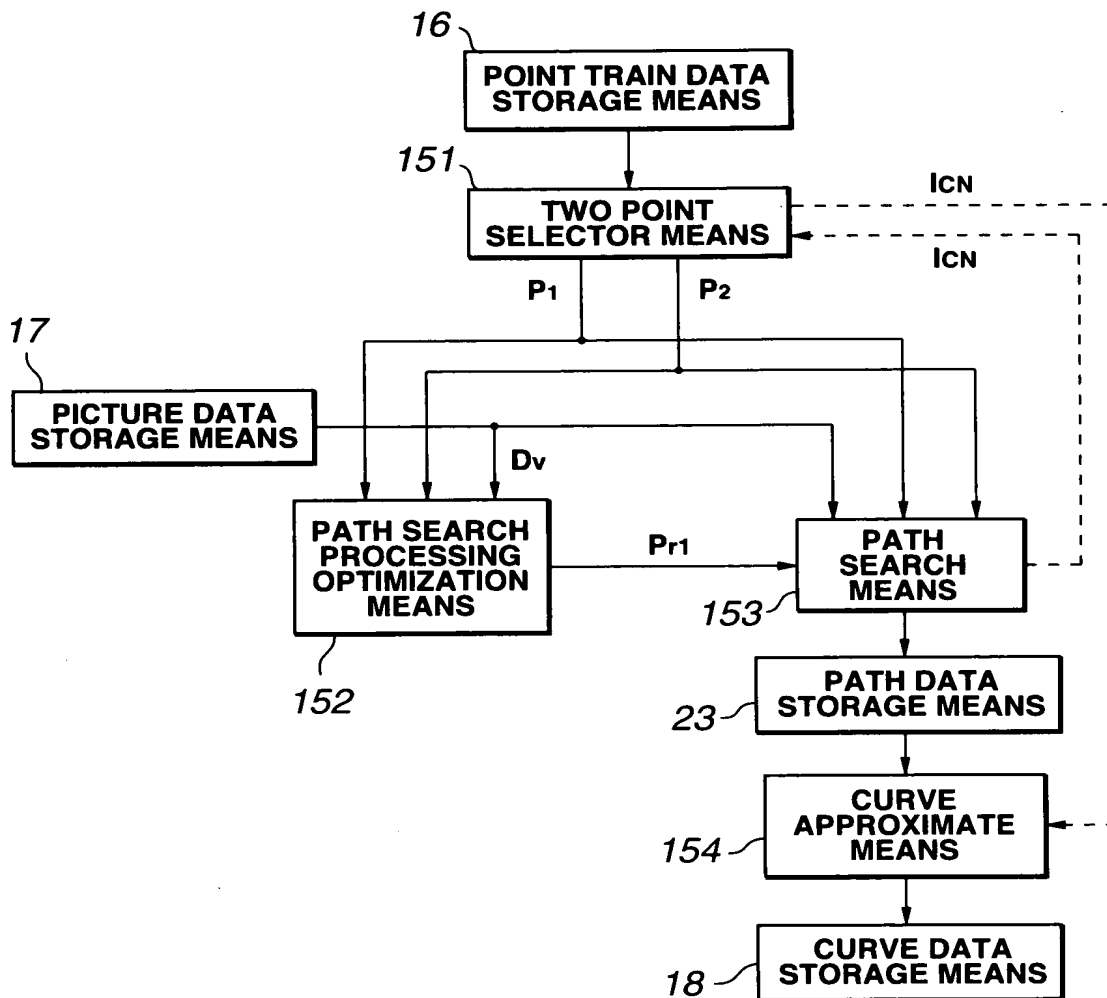
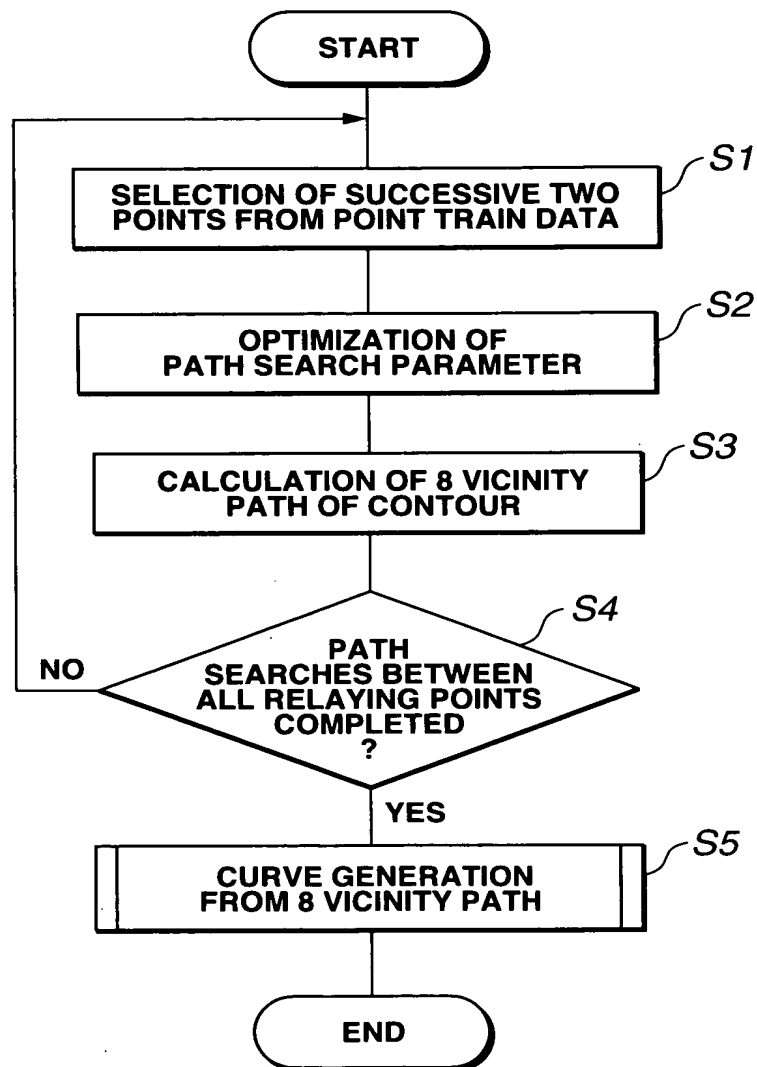


FIG.20

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**FIG.21**

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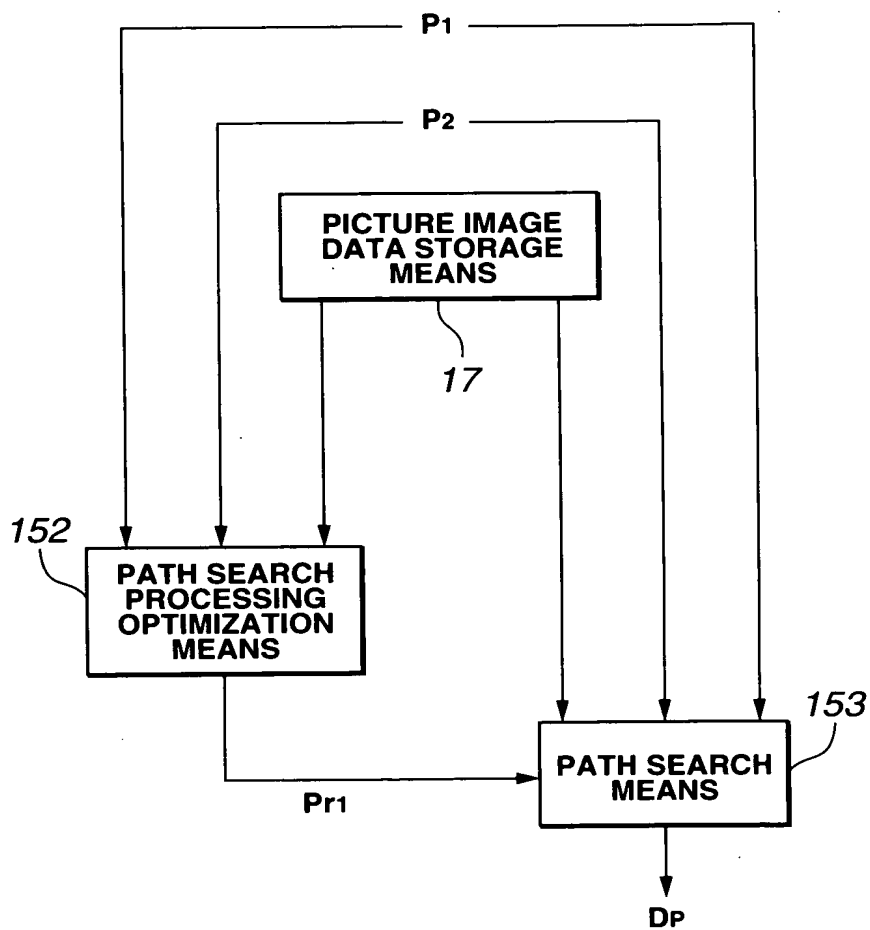


FIG.22

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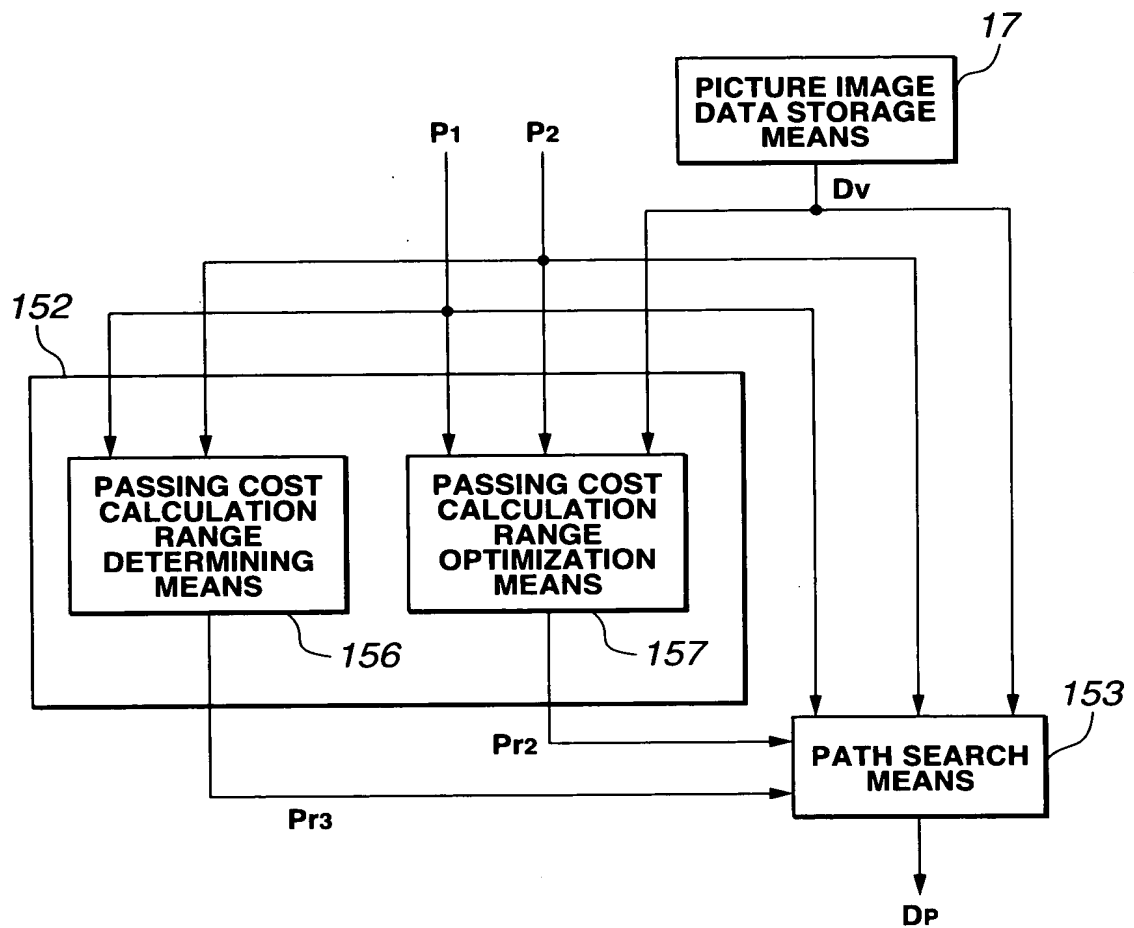


FIG.23

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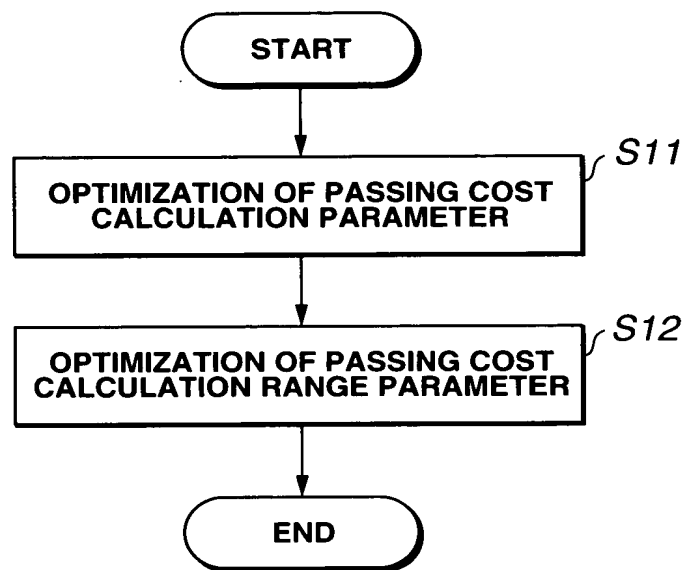


FIG.24

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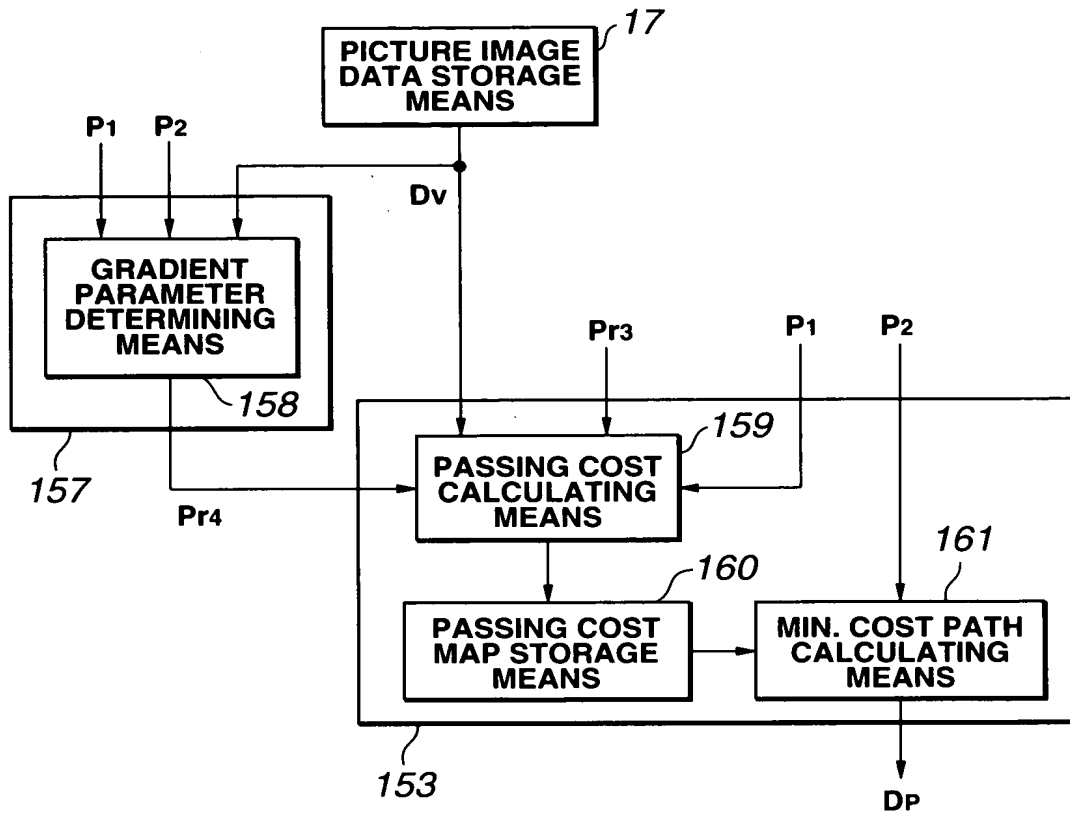


FIG.25

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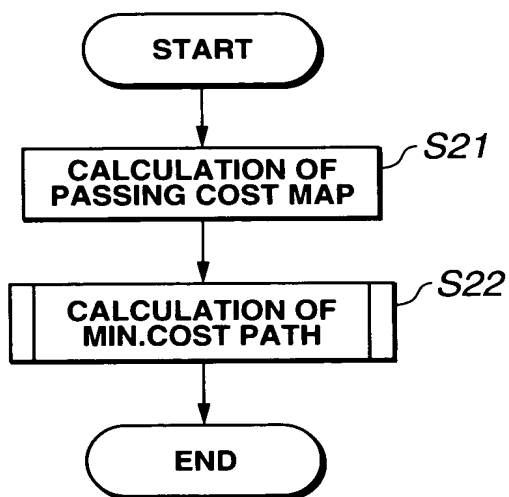


FIG.26

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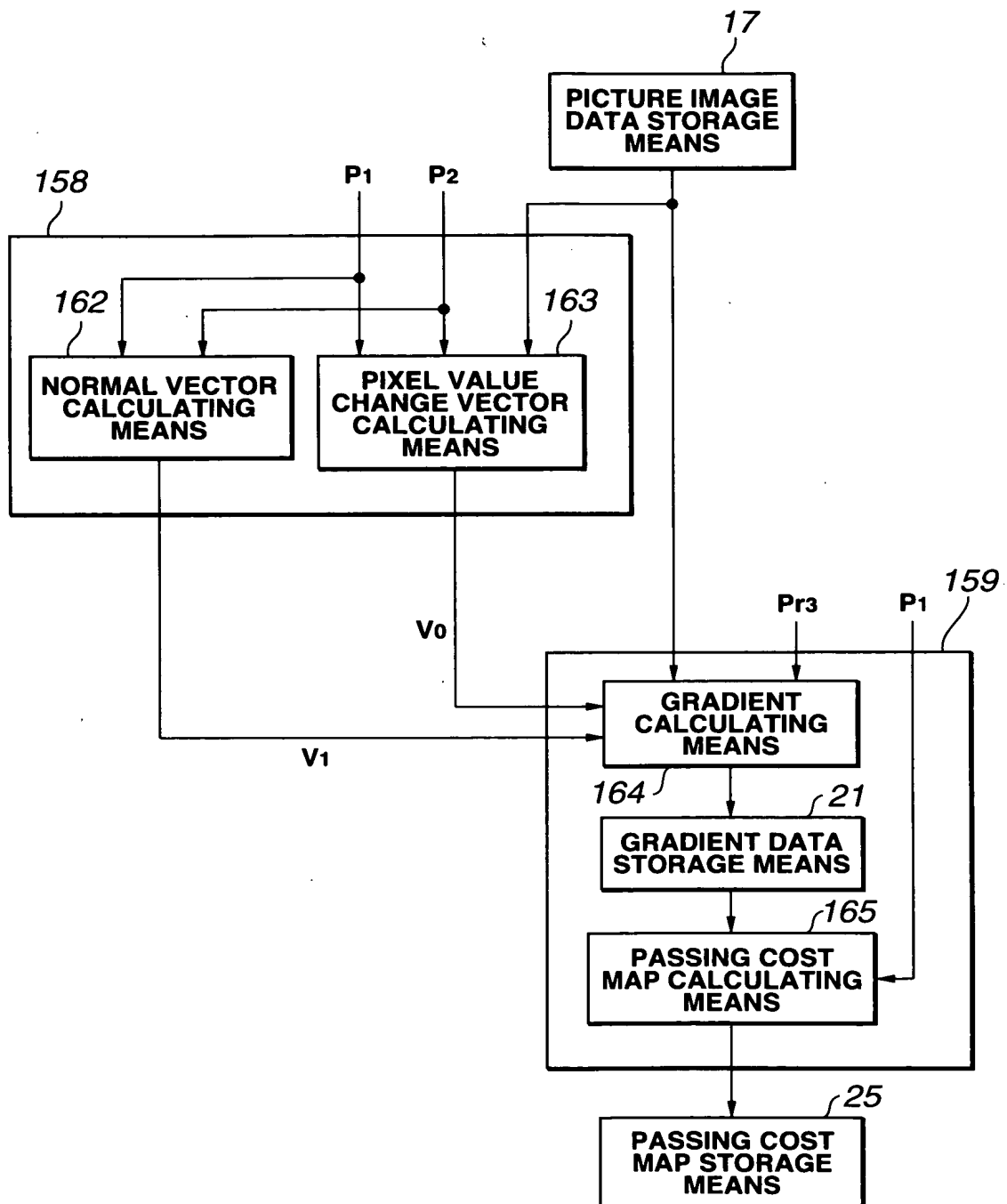


FIG.27

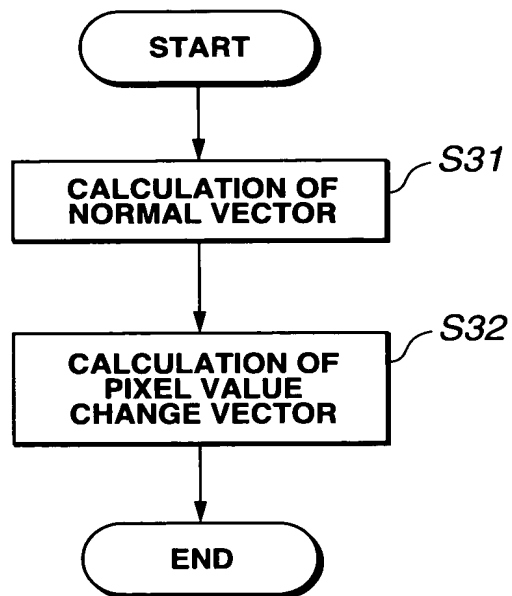


FIG.28

FIG.29A

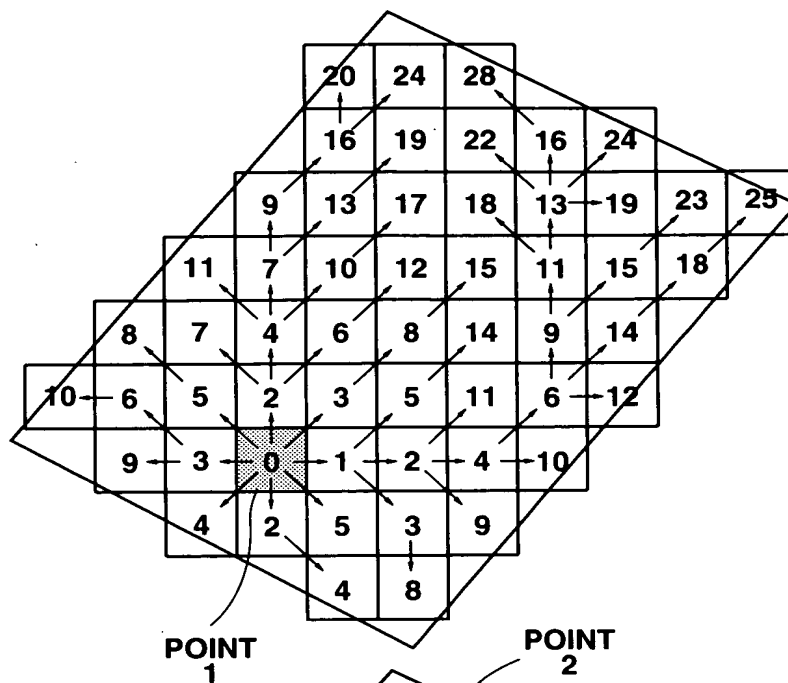
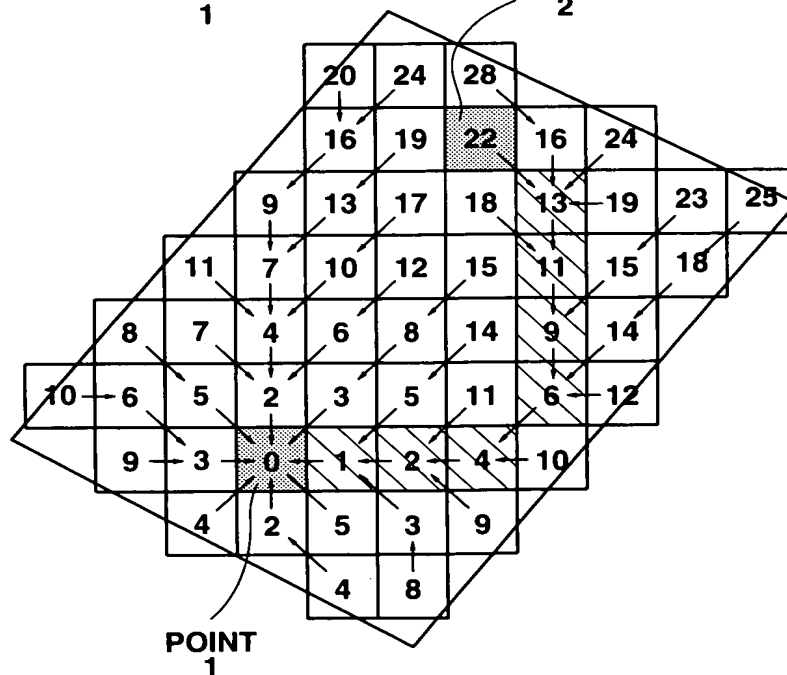


FIG.29B



The Live-Wire 2-D dynamic programming (DP) graph search algorithm is as follows:

Algorithm: Live-Wire 2-D DP graph search.

Input:

s {Start(or seed) pixel.}
l(q,r) {Local cost function for link between pixels q and r.}

Data Structures:

L {List of active pixels sorted by total cost (initially empty).}
N(q) {Neighborhood set of q (contains 8 neighbors of pixel).}
e(q) {Boolean function indicating if q has been expanded/processed.}
g(q) {Total cost function from seed point to q.}

Output:

p {Pointers from each pixel indicating the minimum cost path.}

Algorithm:

```

g(s)=0; L=s;                    {Initialize active list with zero cost seed pixel.}
while L!=NULL do begin        {While still points to expand;}
  q=min(L)                    {Remove minimum cost pixel q from active list.}
  e(q)=TRUE;                {Mark q as expanded(i.e.,processed).}
  for each r∈N(q) such that not e(r) do begin
    gtmp=g(q)+l(q,r);        {Compute total cost to neighbor.}
    if r∈L and gtmp < g(r) then {Remove higher cost neighbor's}
      r=L;                    { from list}
    if !(r∈L) then begin      {If neighbor not on list,}
      g(r)=gtmp;            { assign neighbor's total cost,}
      p(r)=q;                { set (or reset) back pointer,}
      L=r;                    { and place on (or return to)}
    end                        { active list.}
  end
end
end

```

FIG.30

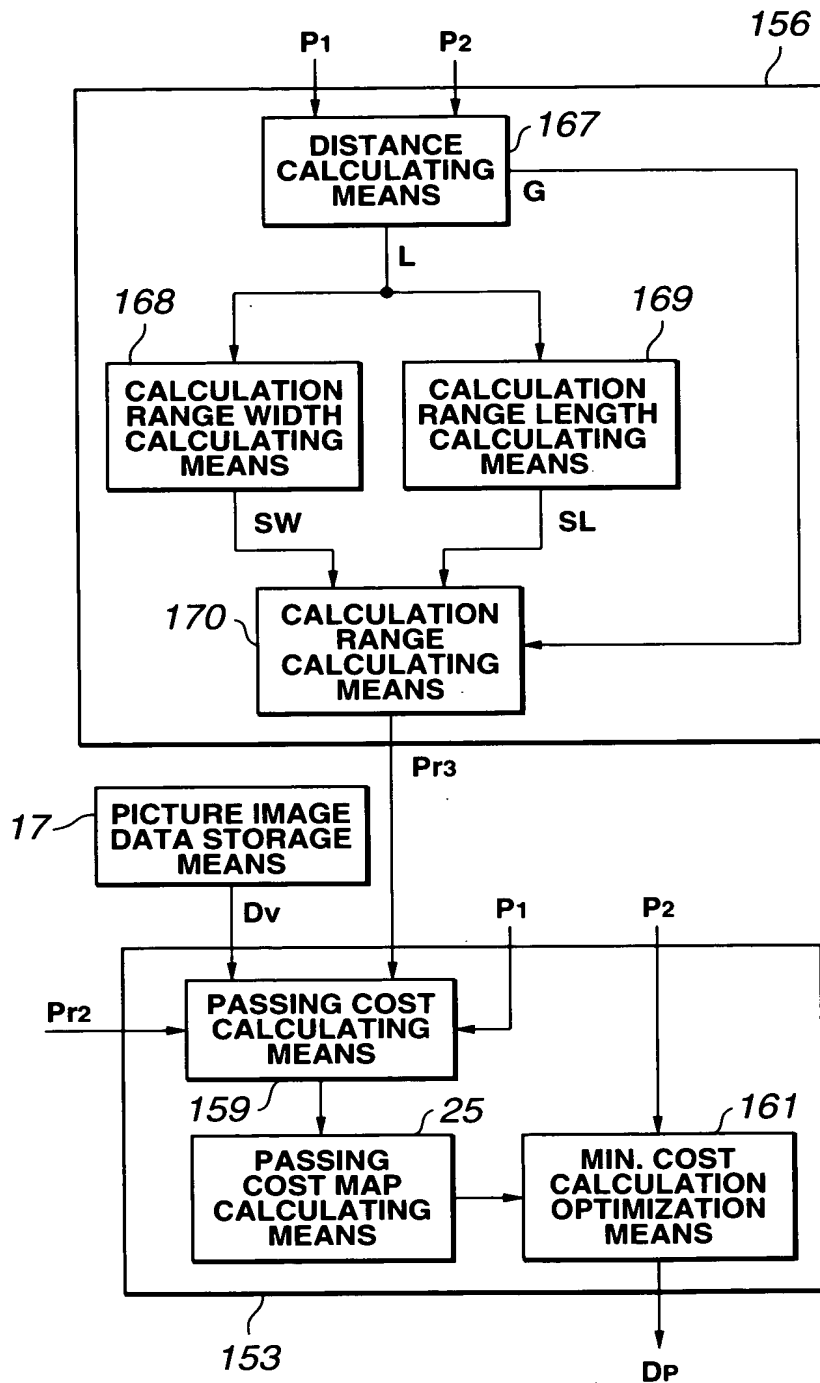


FIG.31

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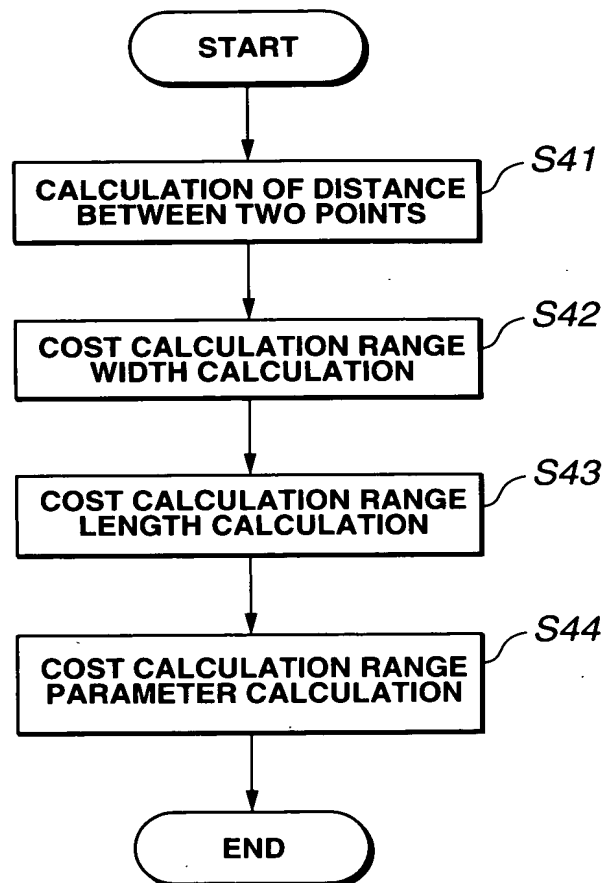


FIG.32

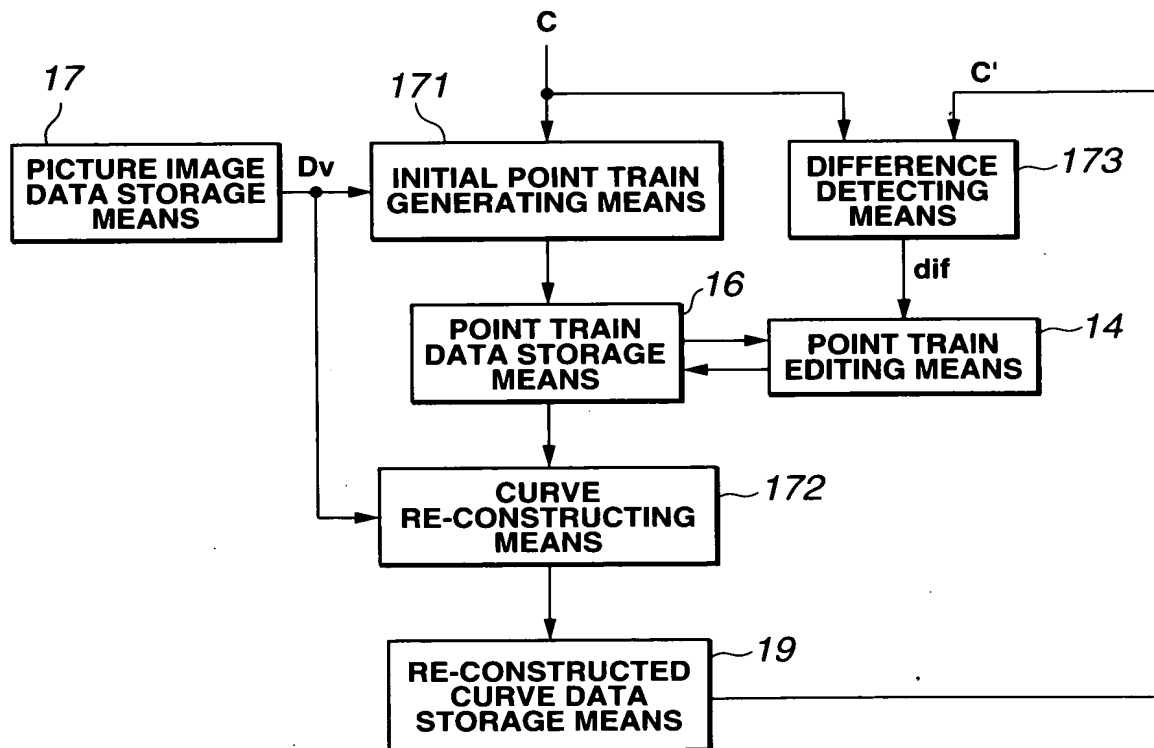


FIG.33

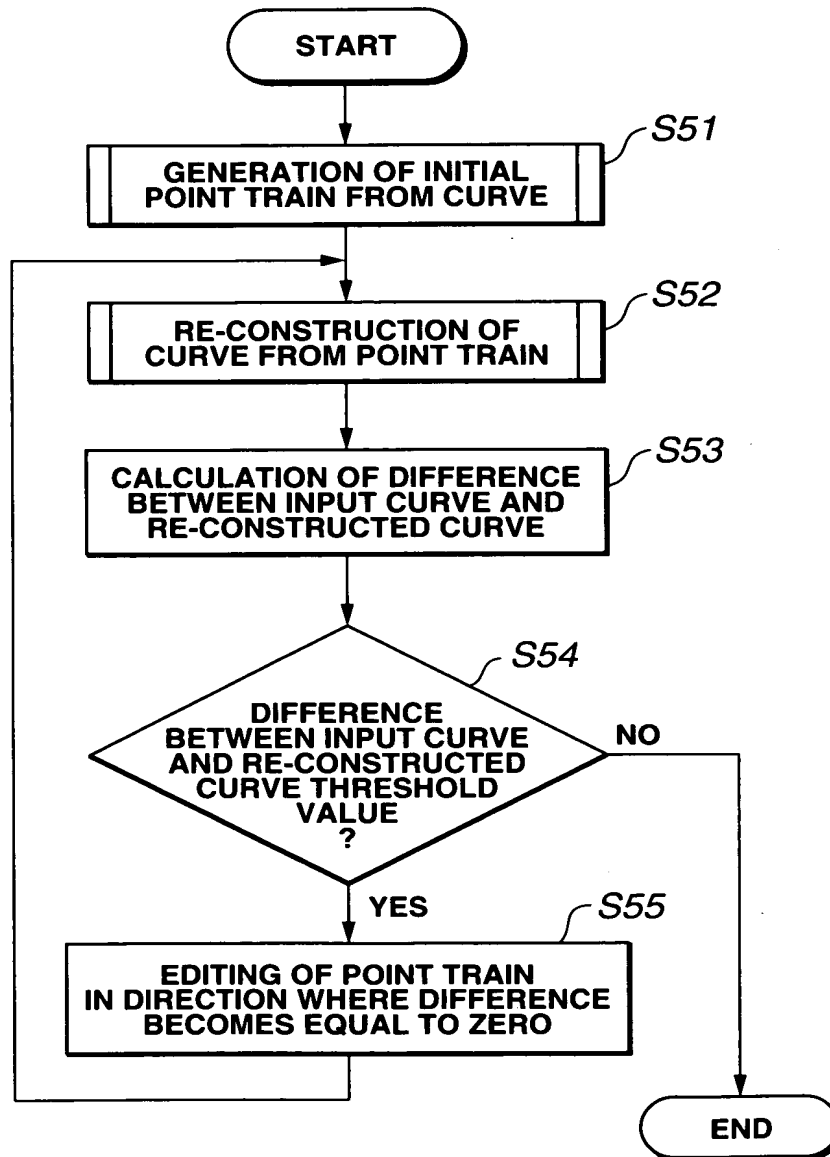


FIG.34

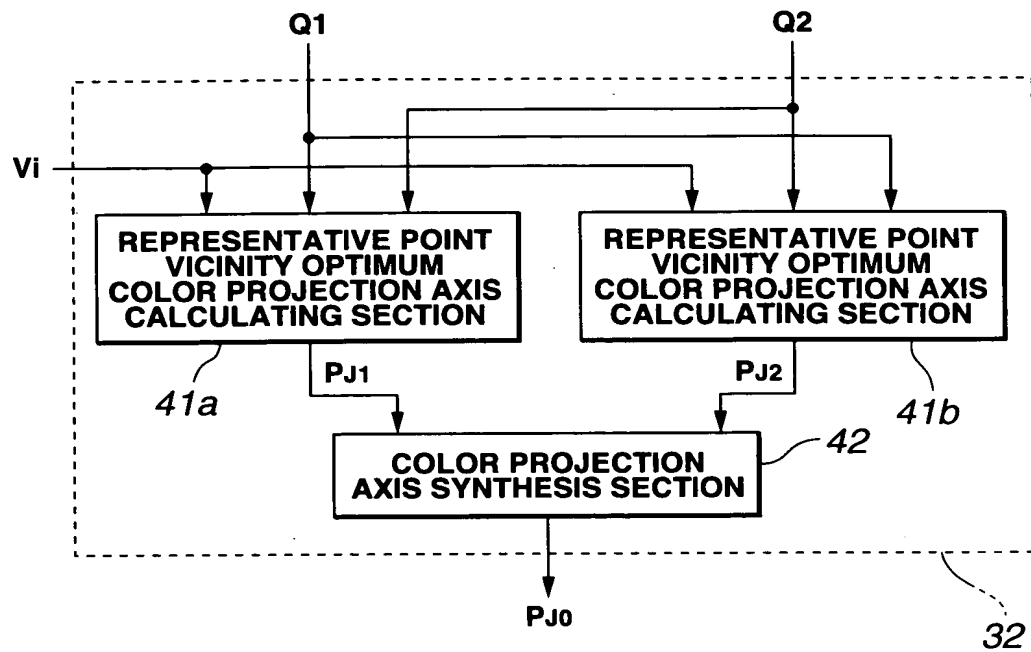


FIG.35

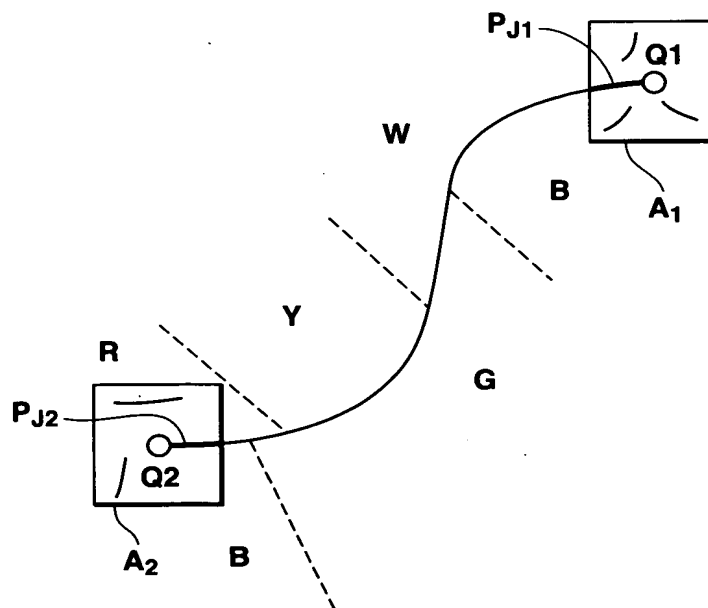


FIG.36

